

EXCHANGE:

Closing Quotations  
T.T. London 3a/134d.  
On Demand 3a/136d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.06.

April 16, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 65 50

April 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 72  
Humidity 89 72

7918 日六初月三

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918.

二月四日大英香港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
PER ANNUM

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

#### HOPES OF A TURN OF THE TIDE.

"Second German Blow has Definitely Failed."

London, April 15.  
While the crisis is not yet past the fact that the stone wall of France has successfully held the German onslaughts for forty-eight hours gives hope of a turn of the tide. The Germans are still bringing up reserves and heavily concentrating between Arras and Albert. The roads are blocked with encumbering anti-like processions of men and guns, on which tons of bombs have been dropped. All correspondents testify to the magnificent tenacity of the Allies, some units of which have been continuously in action since March 21.

Mr. Percival Phillips says that the enemy can no longer hope to break through. The scene on the battlefield is awesome. A pall of smoke overhangs forty miles of plain, covered with flaming villages. Shells are breaking on other villages like white-topped waves against the rocks and they are gradually crumbling. The atmosphere is heavy with the acid fumes of explosives. The thin lines of khaki, hardly visible through the smoke, are stabbed with flashes of innumerable guns.

Mr. Perry Robinson says that the enemy's attacks have lost their original momentum. They have suffered terribly from our guns. There may still be surprises but the second German blow has definitely failed. The original plan was to break the British army and smash a way to the coast. The attack was only to be shifted to another part in the event of failure, and therefore the attack on Armentières itself is a confession of failure.

Successful French Withdrawal on Allette Line.

London, April 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on April 10, says:—The recent tactical withdrawal upon the line of the Allette was a complete success. It was noteworthy for the gallantry of the troops covering. The difficult movement was effected without the loss of a single cannon or machine gun. The village of Baisieux lies in the middle angle of the territory which was evacuated. The dominating point was the hill crowned by the castle, Coucy-le-Château, the finest example of medieval military architecture. While the troops were retiring the defenders of this castle were ordered to hold on at all costs. Small parties of the enemy advanced into the gully leading to the height of Coucy le Château, dense smoke following. French machine gunners lined both sides of the gully, thirty-six guns firing continuously for forty-eight hours. During the 8th and 9th of April over a million rounds were fired. When the French retired the valley was grey with German corpses. A company commander was ordered to check Germans dangerously advancing up other ravines. He collected forty crack grenades and pushed back the enemy for several hundred yards, pursuing until they were grenade at a range of three yards.

#### Enemy Claims.

London, April 15.  
A German official wireless message states:—On the battlefield of the Lys we gained ground and penetrated an enemy position to south-west of Wulverghem. We stormed and captured Nieuwkerke after a desperate struggle with English counter-attacking troops. We took possession of the height to the west of Nieuwkerke. Fighting took place with variable results near Bailleul. We captured Merri and Vieux Berquin. Enemy forces pushing forward toward the battlefield sustained heavy losses. An attack by several French battalions against Hainvillers sanguinely collapsed. We took many prisoners. We carried out a successful thrust against the Americans to the north of Mireuil, inflicting heavy losses and bringing back prisoners. We have shot down thirty-seven enemy aeroplanes during the last few days.

The Enemy's Sole Aim.

London, April 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington, says that the War Secretary's Weekly Review states:—The enemy is waging a battle to achieve victory. His sole aim to-day is the annihilation of the British Armies, thus terrain counts but little. If the enemy can master the driving power, he will continue the assault. The probability of an enemy offensive in Italy as soon as the weather is more favourable is increasing.

Fresh Enemy Attacks Repulsed.

London, April 15.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué stated:—There was severe fighting all day long yesterday around Neuve Eglise. After being off numerous attacks we were finally compelled to withdraw a second time from the village. There were strong enemy attacks in the afternoon at a number of other points on the battlefield. There is fierce fighting north-west of Mervilleux and German infantry was driven back with great loss. Hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys Canal was caught by artillery fire and was unable to develop the attack. No fewer than seven enemy attacks during the day in the Merville sector were all repulsed with heavy enemy loss.

In one case the enemy advanced an assault of five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line bent back slightly, but a counter-attack completely restored the position. Parties of the enemy south west of Bailleul temporarily penetrated our positions but were driven out and the line restored. There were successful minor operations during the night east of Béthune. We took 150 prisoners. Fighting occurred this morning in the neighbourhood of Béthune where we improved our position and took a number of prisoners. Hostile artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Bapaume.

Successful French Raids.

London, April 15.  
A French communiqué states:—We took ten prisoners in a perfectly successful minor operation in the region of Hazebrouck where 150 prisoners have been taken since April 12. We made several raids between Montdidier and Noyon, south of Mont Tenu and Champs-en-Beauvais, and brought back prisoners. Enemy attempts north of Champs-en-Beauvais and south-east of Cambrai were unsuccessful.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH CONVENTION.

American Comment on Sinn Fein's Action.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the New York Times, commenting on Count Plunkett's letter, says the Sinn Feiners chose to abstain from the Convention, ostensibly wanting the Republic grotesquely initiated under German suspicion. It remains the fashion to belabour the English because the Irish cannot decide what sort of Government they want.

A Serious Government Position.

London, April 15.

The Daily News says a serious Government position developed during the week-end. The Labour Party opposed conscription in Ireland without Home Rule. The Labour Ministers are therefore considering the position. It is understood that Mr. Barnes is in complete disagreement on the question.

COUNT CZERNIN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a message from Vienna says the Emperor has accepted Count Czernin's resignation.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Forecast of the Bill.

London, April 15.

The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent, in a forecast on the Home Rule Bill, says the Irish House of Commons will be composed of 200 members, eighty of which are guaranteed Unionists. The Senate is to consist of sixty-four members representing different interests. Forty-two Irishmen are to sit in the House of Commons. The Irish Parliament will have full powers of internal legislation, administration, and direct taxation and other matters are to be decided after the war.

GREAT ZEPPELIN SHED DESTROYED.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Berne says the great shed near Friedrichshafen, the original home of the Zeppelins, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night as the result of an explosion. The flames were visible throughout eastern Switzerland.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, April 15.

A deputation of American Labour Leaders has arrived in London on a three weeks' visit to inquire and other centres. Members interviewed, said they had been deeply impressed with what they had already seen of Britain's gigantic effort.

GERMANY'S POLICY TOWARDS RUMANIA.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in the Prussian Diet, the Food Controller, Herr Waldow, complained of the devastating effects of clandestine trading and the evasion of regulations. He added that Rumania would be compelled to sell Germany her corn surplus for the next two years.

GLOOMY REPORTS REGARDING UKRAINE.

London, April 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung in Ukraine, sends the gloomiest account of the conditions. Shops and warehouses are empty and peasant stocks are depleted. The best seed and corn is used for feeding cattle and there is secret distilling. Peasants have destroyed farm machinery and slaughtered cattle. There is no agricultural labour available for the harvest.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE AMERICAN SENATOR.

London, April 15.

The death is announced of Senator William Joel Sprague. Deceased was U.S. Senator for terms 1903-9, 1909-15, and 1915-21. He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE SUBMARINE BOMBARDMENT AT MONROVIA.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Monrovia says the submarine bombardment, details of which were contained in a cable on April 13, was resumed on April 10. Adequate steps have been taken to protect the Liberians.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

Good Work by Our Aviators.

London, April 14.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our low fliers reconnitred the battle front dropping 1,200 bombs on the enemy's front on the roads leading to the front. A few flights took place with indecisive results. One of our machines is missing.

Reciprocal Bombardments on French Front.

London, April 14.

A French communiqué states: There are reciprocal bombardments at several parts of the front but no infantry actions.

A German Report.

London, April 14.

A wireless German official message reports successful engagements between Nieuwkerke and Vieux Berquin.

The Rhenish反映了.

Stockholm, April 16.

The German battleship Rheinland is reported to have been reflected, but is badly damaged.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE BIG BATTLE.

British Troops Defending with "Superb Courage and Tenacity."

London, April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 13th inst., states:—A bitter east wind is raging in Flanders. The visibility is very low and the situation is generally unchanged. The enemy continues to employ fresh troops. We likewise are steadily increasing our forces. Consequently the battle is more stationary although it is as intense as ever. Yesterday morning the Germans launched a heavy attack against the length of front they have been attacking continuously and unsuccessfully for the past two days, undoubtedly calculating that the British were worn out and that another smashing blow would finish us. But fresh reinforcements helping the defenders flung back the enemy masses with terrible losses. The methods of the enemy attacks make absolutely inevitable heavy losses. His formula of shock tactics consists in pushing forward a succession of dense waves at close intervals and as the front line is killed off others press on by the sheer weight of men behind. Frequently has the advance been checked by a barrier of piled up corpses. Our rearguard fighting has been most skilful and most valiant beyond words, while our machine gunners holding a series of little posts have poured bullets into the enemy until their ammunition has become exhausted. The main body has slowly fallen back upon prepared positions. Each backward step has been made perfectly methodically and by exacting the full price for what has been yielded. Never have troops fought with such superb courage and tenacity as ours are now displaying. They have got their backs to the wall indeed and Sir Douglas Haig's assurance of French support in great strength has vastly heartened them. The British have learned the value of the fighting qualities of the Poles. The French are indeed magnificent. Their moral is conspicuously of irresistible confidence. The enemy is apparently endeavouring to gain command of the line of communications between Bailleul and the North. He is fighting desperately with mechanical bravery and iron discipline. The enemy is apparently hoping to envelop the big forest of Dennepe by thrusting through Hazebrouck and from thence southward, but the latest intelligence shows that he is progressing very little in this direction. Our resistance at certain points along the line of advance is baulking his plan. After a fourth repulse at Neuve Eglise last night the enemy maintained his heavy pressure around the place gaining a little ground a few points east of the village. Heavy attacks south of Bailleul extending towards Merries have continued since this morning.

Yesterday morning the enemy attempted an advance on a thousand yard front south of Lys, but was smothered by artillery. Another advance from Oerville was likewise flung back, while there was an intense bombardment heralding enemy infantry between Wytschaete and Kemmel Ridge. When they came they were caught by a concentrated retaliatory barrage. Our withdrawal near Loker towards La Bassée Canal was to more favourable defensive positions. I judge the most critical period of the battle was on April 12. This was the stage when had the enemy pressed his advantage the consequences would have been serious. His failure to improve his opportunity was presumably because he could not do. Since then there has been a steady improvement in the general position.

The latest news is very encouraging, almost cheering. Notwithstanding the continued efforts of the enemy the line is holding firm. Prisoners state that the losses were terrible and the hardships extreme. The formidable thrust is at present arrested. Every hour diminishes the enemy's prospect of success. His position tactically is not good and conditions might develop to render it distinctly bad.

The Strike for Neuve Eglise.

London, April 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After many hours obstinate fighting during the night and this morning about Neuve Eglise we remained in possession of the village. The attacks were pressed with great determination. The enemy's losses throughout have been heavy. The enemy to-day renewed his attempts against the village. Fighting continues. We repelled this morning attacks in the neighbourhoods of Bailleul and Merries. Our artillery dispersed infantry attempting to attack in the forenoon north-west of Merries. Hostile artillery is more active in the neighbourhood of Albert.

### SHANGHAI LAWYER KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Lieut.-Col. Sebastian.

Shortly after arriving home, Mr. Sebastian was granted a commission in the 3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, but in the same year, 1915, he went to the front attached to the 5th Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. At the front he saw a fall share of the fighting and for a short time during the battle of the Somme, when he was on the staff of his division, he was acting Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. It was in the new year of 1917 that he received the Military Cross. Some time in the summer of the same year he was made Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 5th Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry and during last winter was again mentioned in despatches.

Skinner Raymond Sebastian, who was about 32 years of age, was a son of Mr. L. W. Boyd Sebastian of 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. He received his education at Winchester and afterwards at University College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1912, and was admitted to practice in H. M. Supreme Court of China, having joined the firm of Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson. He went home in January, 1915, to offer his services

to the Government, but during the short time he was in Shanghai he proved himself an able and sound lawyer.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 14.  
The silver market is reported to be steady.

### THEATRE SEATS AUCTIONED.

Nearly \$8,000 Realised.

The auction sale conducted by Mr. H. P. White in the smoking room of the Hongkong Hotel this morning, by which seats in the dress circle of the Theatre Royal for the evening performance on St. George's Day were disposed of, was marked by exceptionally high prices and good humoured competition. There was not a large attendance, but those who gathered were determined that the funds of the day should benefit to as great an extent as possible. The auctioneer conducted the sale in his own inimitable style, and the proceedings were not only of financial benefit but quite enjoyable.

The first pair of seats offered started at \$100 and were taken as high as \$210 before they fell to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross, and this figure set a standard for the majority of the seats auctioned. Mr. W. G. Browell, bought the next two seats for \$240, but promptly gave them back to be put up again, when they were sold for \$200 to Mr. N. J. Stabb. Mr. Browell later bought two further seats for \$160 and again handed them back.

So many were the seats sold that it would too lengthy a list to give them in detail with their purchasers, but it should be stated that the highest price was paid by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross, who gave no less than \$550 for three seats after much spirited bidding. Mr. N. J. Stabb, coming second. It will thus be seen that the President and Vice-President of the Society headed the list. Just over eighty seats were sold altogether, and the total amount realised was \$7,800, which included \$60 paid for a copy of "The Poet in Camp," the collection of verses just issued by E.W.H.

The names of the purchasers were:—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross, Messrs. W. G. Browell, N. J. Stabb, A. R. Lowe, J. W. Graham, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, H. P. White, J. H. W. Armstrong, W. A. Dowley, A. H. Skelton, F. C. Potts, Henry Humphreys, D. Clarke, T. E. Pearce, C. Beeswick, W. S. Brown, A. E. Griffin and G. W. Wilson.

### No Infected Rats.

The number of rats caught and examined during the week ending the 7th instant was 2,181. The number during the subsequent week was 2,288. None was found to be infected.

### The Colony's Death Rate.

During the week ending March 24 the death rate of the Colony was 26.1 per thousand per annum, as against 19.1 for the same period last year. During the following week the rate was 19.5, against 19.4 a year ago.

### D







## WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 ABC, 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

### DEATH.

LAMMERT.—Killed in action on March 23, Second Lieutenant, R. D. Lammert, Gloucester Regiment, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Lammert, Hongkong. Aged 20 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918.

### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S APPEAL.

In the special order which Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig addressed to his troops in France, there is no attempt to hide his anxiety regarding the position on the Western Front. Better than most Sir Douglas knows what the enemy's terrific and sustained onslaught means. He knows that above all it is the mastering of Germany's supreme power for a complete and decisive blow; and that in the effort the enemy may achieve his object. He knows, also, as he splendidly acknowledges, that if the onslaught had not been met with such stubborn and heroic resistance by our brave troops, ably assisted by their French and Portuguese comrades, even now the decisive blow might have been inflicted. For it cannot be doubted that the offensive has been much more deadly than was at first anticipated, and that the masses of troops and the reckless manner in which they have been used has upset all reasonable calculations upon which the defensive was based. Owing to the utter collapse of Russia and the complete cessation of hostilities in the Balkans, the enemy has been able to bring to the Western Front such masses of men and, more serious still, has thought fit to use them with such terrible prodigality that only one thing could possibly save the situation.

It was the grim, brave and ably-conducted defence of our troops which saved the situation and prevented France from being wholly over-run by the enemy, who used every device and expedient to attain his object. No fewer than 100 enemy divisions have been battering against our comparatively small army ever since the offensive began. Their principal objective, it was soon clear, was to separate the British and French armies, to inflict such a heavy blow at the former as would enable him to obtain possession of the Channel ports and in crushing the latter first to take Amiens and, later, the French capital. None of these goals has been attained, and, as time passes, the likelihood of the enemy doing so becomes more and more remote.

But, as stated, Sir Douglas Haig's order makes it clear that the danger is by no means over. The new development in Flanders which is being conducted simultaneously with an equally powerful offensive in North France, is undoubtedly taxing the British defence on the Belgian coast to its utmost, and in France also our troops and those of our gallant allies, the French and the Portuguese, are likewise being hard pressed. It cannot be otherwise. The Germans have launched what can only be described as an avalanche of desperate troops against which it is practically impossible, meantime, to make an impression, or at least against which it seems only possible to effect a temporary check. As Sir Douglas Haig says, it is becoming more than ever apparent that "Victory belongs to the side holding out the longest." Every effort, of course, is being made to stem the enemy's rush, and, on the whole, is being successfully made, but it is no easy task which now confronts our troops in having to cope simultaneously with two very powerful offensives. Happily, the enemy has failed to separate the British and French armies, and thus they are able to co-operate effectively. Much, it would appear, depends upon the assistance which it has been found necessary to call to our aid, and if the French, as seems probable, can send sufficient troops in time to Flanders the latest attempt of the enemy to break through the British line, will certainly meet with a fate precisely the same as all the other—though less desperate—attempts have so far achieved. It must be conceded that the mobility of the German armies is truly wonderful. It is the result, no doubt, of years of preparation for war on a gigantic scale, and, thus, of course, they are at a great advantage over those nations, whose views on war followed purely traditional lines. The ruthlessness and the brutality which has, however, all along characterised the conduct of the enemy has made it imperative that such warfare and all warfare must come to an end, and an era of true civilisation, peace and harmony prevail. That is what we are striving for and that is why we must be victorious in this terrible struggle. Sir Douglas Haig has once more given his brave armies an inspiring call to victory, and that they will respond no one need doubt.

### Hongkong Shippers and the Future.

In the speeches delivered at the dinner given by the Pacific Mail Company at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday evening there was much of interest to local shippers and merchants and it was fully demonstrated that the commercial men of Hongkong are fully alive to all the problems of the moment and those that will face them when the palmy days of peace are with us again. The commercial ideals which should prevail after the war were detailed by Mr. Ritter of the China Mail Steamship Company in admirable manner, and the Hon. Mr. Landale referred to the same subject, asking if universal free trade would not go a long way towards the realisation of those ideals of harmony and co-operation which should unite the Allies in commerce just as much as they are now united in the force of arms. There has never been any two opinions as to the desirability of unrestricted trading so long as it is generally practised, and it would be a good set off to the war if the whole of the Allies decided upon the abolition of their tariff walls as regards each other. The free trade policy of the United Kingdom has been justly criticised when it co-existed with practically every other country protected, but if the tariffs of other countries were removed and trade no longer impeded by such false barriers the future of British ports would greatly assist their prosperity. Mr. Landale, to our mind, put forward the right idea, but it needs the additional assertion that so far as German goods are concerned there certainly will be restrictions, and heavy ones too. To allow the German trader to gain swamp the markets of the world with the aid of a pernicious credit system would be to play into the hands of the nation that has proved itself unscrupulous and not fit to be associated with.

**A Thoroughly Merited Tribute.**  
The tribute that the Hon. Mr. Landale paid to the bravery of our merchant seamen, when speaking at the dinner held in the Hongkong Hotel on Friday evening, was one that was not only deserved but also heartily echoed by all present. The weekly announcements of the deprivations caused by enemy submarines spell hardships and loss of life for those that go down to the sea in ships, and if all the stories of heroism that have been enacted on the high seas since the inhuman policy of unrestricted submarine was inaugurated could be told, the collection would be an epic of valour that has no rival. In practically every instance where a shipwrecked crew has been landed there has been an instant desire to get a fresh ship, and, as Mr. Landale pointed out, there has never been any necessity to apply compulsion to these men. It has been announced that the toll of life among merchant seamen is relatively much greater than among the men who are in the trenches of Flanders and France, but this acts as no deterrent to the men who realise that the very existence of the nation depends upon its ocean-borne supplies. Germany has striven hard to weaken the morale of British mariners. Her submarine crews have performed inhuman acts, not only sinking vessels on which women and children were travelling but firing on helpless men struggling in the water or tossing in boats. The British seaman has a long account to settle with his German enemy, but every fresh act of inhumanity only serves to determine him all the more that the end sought will never be achieved. We in Hongkong owe much to seamen, and it is fitting that when opportunity offers we should express our gratitude.

**Death of Lieut. A. H. Best.**  
News has been received of the death of 2nd Lieut. Arthur Harris Best, Royal Field Artillery. Lieut. Best was 20 years of age and was a Cathedral scholar. He was in England finishing his school at the outbreak of war, then began to study for the medical profession at Tunbridge Wells. He volunteered for active service two years ago. He was the son of Captain A. H. Best of the Licensed Pilot Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

### DAY BY DAY.

LET THE WIND DO YOUR SIGHING  
AND THE CLOUDS WEAR YOUR  
TEARS. LIFE IS SHORT AND SMILES  
ARE FOR US.

### To-day's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Benjamin Franklin, died in 1790; born 1706.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.134.

### The Colony's Health.

For the week ending April 13, one non-fatal case of diphtheria (Chinese) was notified, one non-fatal case of small pox (Chinese) and four cases of enteric fever, two British, one Japanese and the rest Chinese). There was one death. During the week 74 cases of spotted fever were notified, 47 being from the City of Victoria and 27 from other districts. There were 67 deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

### Madame Fairall's Raffle.

In aid of the funds being raised to mark "St. George's Day," a raffle for a very attractively dressed doll and chair is being held by Madame Fairall, at her shop in Pedder Street. The large doll is most handsomely dressed in the style of the Early Victorian Period the design of the chair being of the same period. The price of the tickets are only \$1 each, but it is hoped that quite a large sum will be realised as a result of this affair.

### Who Owned the Pig?

Before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of the carcass of a pig, valued at \$18. An Indian constable said he saw the defendant and a man carrying a basket containing the carcass in Pokfulam Road early this morning. When he called out to them to stop, they ran away. He chased and managed to arrest the defendant. The man escaped. Defendant said she was merely engaged in carrying the carcass for the man who ran away. Mr. Wood discharged her.

### A Serious Charge.

Two Chinese, Harry Shing and William Ming, members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., were charged before Mr. Dry Ball, at the Police Court to day, with establishing a wireless installation at Des Voeux Road without first obtaining a permit from H. E. the Governor. Mr. E. Davidson, defending, asked for a formal remand for a week. Mr. King, E.S.P., said he had no objection as he thought the case would develop into a proof that it was only a student wireless installation for conducting experiments. The case was remanded until next week, bill being fixed at \$1,000 each.

### The Tombola.

The community has generously responded to the call for gifts for the St. George's Day Tombola, some very valuable gifts having been contributed. It is hoped that the public will be equally generous in their support in buying Spills. Among the presents received are the following:—Diamond dragon fly brooch, large diamond bar brooch, turquoise and pearl bracelet, thick solid gold bangle, amethyst pendant, gold chain bag, gold fountain pen, gold links, gold watches, wristlet watches, quantities of cut glass, innumerable silver articles, two pianos, gramophone, sewing machine, typewriter, clock, incubators, dozen of pictures, canes and fancy gongs and also several hundred war bonds.

### The "Police Reserve Gazette."

The April number of the Police Reserve Gazette is to hand, and like its predecessors, contains a store of excellent light reading of the type which has filled its pages before and helped to make the little journal so deservedly popular. The cartoon by Lieut. Millington, giving the fourth exploit of P. C. Puddendum, the "Police Reserve Gazette" is to hand, and like its predecessors, contains a store of excellent light reading of the type which has filled its pages before and helped to make the little journal so deservedly popular. The cartoon by Lieut. Millington, giving the fourth exploit of P. C. Puddendum, the "Police Reserve Gazette" is to hand, and like its predecessors, contains a store of excellent light reading of the type which has filled its pages before and helped to make the little journal so deservedly popular. The cartoon by Lieut. Millington, giving the fourth exploit of P. C. 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## COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.

## (VERBATIM).

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., this morning. The Hon. Mr. David Landale presided, and there were also present, Sir Paul Chater, G.M.G., the Rev. Father Robert, (Consulting Committee), Mr. R. M. Austin (Secretary), and Messrs. Ho Fook, H. J. Gedye, H. W. Looker, C. Brewick, A. B. Stewart, P. Tod, D. G. M. Bernard, and Lo Cheung-shui, (Shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the time for which this meeting is called and as there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary have read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, at the annual general meeting of this Company on the 27th March last I stated that your General Managers had been approached by the Dairy Farm Company with view to their acquiring the business and undertaking of this Company. A letter setting forth the main terms of the Provisional Agreement with the Dairy Farm Co., entered into by your General Managers has been duly circulated to all shareholders with the notice calling this meeting. Such terms provide for the acquisition of the undertaking and business of this Company in return for the issue to shareholders of eight shares of the Dairy Farm Co. of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid in respect of each share in this Company. It is proposed that our business be taken over from the 1st January last and that the accounts of the working of the two Companies be kept separate until the 31st July next. Provided the profits made by such working justify such a course an interim dividend equal to the interim dividend of \$2 per share which has been paid for the last 3 years will then be paid in respect of the Dairy Farm shares to be issued to shareholders of this Company. After the 31st July the accounts of both businesses will be combined and the profits divided among shareholders in the Dairy Farm Company of which the proposed future name is the "The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd." It is also a part of the arrangement that your General Managers shall receive 2,000 shares in the Dairy Farm Company of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up in consideration of certain restrictive covenants entered into by them and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office. The Dairy Farm Co.'s offer has been carefully considered by your General Managers and Consulting Committee, who are of the opinion that such an amalgamation will be to the interest of the shareholders and recommend that they authorise the proposal. If the amalgamation meets with your approval it will be necessary for the Company to be wound up voluntarily to enable the scheme to be carried out. This will not however involve any disturbance of the business since the Dairy Farm Co. will carry on the business of this Company after the resolutions approving the amalgamation have been confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting to be held in due course. I now beg to propose the first resolution, which will be open for discussion after it has been seconded. The first resolution is:

"That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited and that with the view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second that resolution.

The Chairman:—The resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater and is now before the meeting for discussion. As no shareholder has any remarks to make, I will put the resolution to the meeting.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## Some Interesting Opening Play.

Yesterday saw the opening of the annual tennis tournament under the auspices of the Hongkong Cricket Club, when some very interesting games were witnessed. Judging by the good number of spectators the progress of the various competitions will excite as much interest as formerly, and the large entry this year should make the tournament of more than usual attractiveness.

The courts are in really splendid condition just now. In the Open Championship singles, the Rev. Coorer Hunt vs. Sergeant Major Jewsbury, and after a match that was full of good play, defeated him by 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. There was another match in the same competition decided, this being between N. E. Kent and S. H. Crook, Kent having by far the better of matters, although Crook played really splendidly at times. The full scores were; Kent, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

A large crowd watched the match in the Championship Doubles between M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, who met and defeated Capt. Milner Jones and F. W. Cary. The match was exceedingly well fought, as is shown by the fact that the first set went to 10-8 before the brothers Lo gained it. The next two sets also went in their favour, the match score reading, 10-8, 6-3, 6-1. The other results of yesterday's play were:—

Handicap Singles "B": E. Bavington (recd. 1/6) beat Asst. Paymaster Wright (recd. 1/6) 6-3, 6-2.

Handicap Doubles: Major Ardoino and J. Jennings (ows. 4/6) beat Paymaster O. G. Robinson and Surg. Parker (recd. 4/6) 6-4, 6-1.

J. M. Soeters and G. Winkler started play in the Singles Handicap "A", but owing to the darkness the match had to be abandoned with the scores one set all and nine games all in the third set.

For to-day there are several interesting matches arranged, while there are no less than seven fixed for to-morrow evening.

put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. I now beg to propose the second resolution:—"That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$2.50 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonuses as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient."

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second that resolution.

The Chairman:—The resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater and is now before the meeting for discussion. As no shareholder has any remarks to make I will put the resolution to the meeting.

P. C. 689 Buck is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

By Order,  
T. F. Hough, A. S. P. R. and Adjutant.  
April 16th, 1918.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

An official report states that Tin Pak city has been re-captured by Canton troops and that Li Ke-Pun, one of General Lung's commanders and a few officers with 100 soldiers were made prisoner. Another report stated that a certain military official in the city garrison has secretly communicated with the commander of the Canton troops to the effect that he would raise fire in the city as a signal for them to attack. The city fell accordingly.

The commander of the 5th regiment has reported that he is

now going to attack Man Ming

and Fa Chow cities in order to

turn out Lung's troops from the

town.

The commanders of the south-

west troops, at present in Hunan,

have jointly requested that the

Military Government in Kwang

tung should be immediately re-

organized into a Union Military

Government of the South-west.

This Dr. Sun does not

favour.

During a meeting of the

special Parliament held with

regard to this question, a letter,

purported to be from the Union

Citizens' Society was sent in,

threatening to make war on

members of Parliament if they

pass the resolution.

More than a hundred officers

have been sent by the Financial

Department to the various cities

of the provinces to demand with

strong measures the field tax due

to the government by the farmers.

A report states that Luk Wing

Ting has died of vomiting blood.

Another report states that Teoi

Chung-Wa, one of Lung Chai-

kwong's Commanders, was cap-

tured in Amoy after arriving

there in a Japanese steamer from

Hongkong, and has been shot,

but both reports lack confirmation

as they are from different sources.

Cheng King-ming, Commander in Chief in Waishow and Swatow, has dispatched two battalions with engineer corps to guard the positions north of Waishow, and

in order to build more than ten

forts there to prevent the North-

ern Troops south of Hunan

from crossing the boundary.

The Defence Commissioner in

Swatow has reported that the

Japanese Consul there has de-

sanded \$5,000,—as indemnity for

damages suffered by the Japanese

merchants during the recent

troubles in Chiuchow.

The question of reorganising the

Military Government into a

Union Military Government of

South and East has been passed

at a Special Parliament meeting

by a majority of 50 against 10. The

Tschun and the Navy Bureau

have agreed to this alteration.

Luk Wing Ting and the authori-

ties of other provinces have

previously supported this step,

but Dr. Sun has refused to express

his opinion until he had consulted

with Luk Wing Ting personally,

and also has declared that he

might give up his concern in any

form of government provided the

money he had spent for the in-

terest of the South-east provinces

is refunded. He declares he

would then leave Canton:

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Sanitary Department Officers.

Reference Orders of March 6th and 7th, Police Reservists who are also members of the Sanitary Department will now report for full duty.

## Service Rifles.

The following will report in uniform at Central Armoury at 5.15 p.m. sharp, on Friday next, April 19th, and return their rifles, 493 Perry, 714 Hunter, 648 Sizas, 788 Tully, 689 Hassell, 321 Upp, 633 Sintre, Trooper Hodge.

## Strength.

P. C. 689 Buck is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

## By Order,

T. F. Hough, A. S. P. R. and Adjutant.

April 16th, 1918.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES.

## SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.  
CAMBRIDGE  
PORK  
BEEF  
&c., &c., &c.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FAIRALL &amp; CO.

## WILL PRESENT

## ONE

## TOMBOLA SPILL

to every purchaser of

\$10.00 Cash

WORTH OF GOODS.

## SPILL WEEK IS HERE.

## SIX PRIZES IN EVERY HUNDRED SPILLS.

## LUCKY NUMBERS.

AT

KOMOR'S

## WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS LADY STENOPHAGER.

None with little or no experience

need apply. Permanent position

apply, sending references, to

Box No. 1384 c/o this paper.

## WANTED.—CHIEF ENGINEER.

also Second Engineer for a Chinese steamer.

B. of T. or foreign, first and

second Engineer's certificate

(respectively), essential. Apply

Asiatic S.S. Company, 24, Des

Voeux Road Central.

WANTED.—To buy one  $\frac{3}{4}$  size

BILLIARD TABLE

complete with accessories. New

or 2nd hand. Apply J.M.B. c/o

"Hongkong Telegraph."

By Order of the Board,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

## WASHING COATS

(

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. Co.**

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.**SUMMER VACATION TRIPS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ROCKIES**AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD  
Golfing-Automobiling-Boating-Fishing-Shooting-Mountain Climbing-and Bathing-all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes  
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT-Empress of Russia May 9th Empress of Japan July 17th  
Empress of Japan May 22nd Empress of Asia Aug. 1st  
Monteagle Empress of Russia Aug. 29th  
Empress of Asia June 6th Monteagle  
Empress of Russia July 4th Empress of Japan Sept. 11th**CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED TRANS PACIFIC LINE**

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and rates of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752, HONGKONG.

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Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
ECUADOR, "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" - Apr. 24th.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" - May 22nd.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" - June 19th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the comfort of the attendants on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Friendship and Interchangeability with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination Steamer &amp; Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kaga Maru T. 12,500 15,000 16,000 17,500 18,500 19,500 20,000	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hirano Maru T. 15,000 16,000 17,500 18,500 19,500 20,000	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Aki Maru T. 13,500 14,000 15,000 16,000 17,000 18,000 19,000	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
LONDON	Bombay Maru T. 8,000 10,000	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
MELBOURNE	Ceylon Maru T. 8,000	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
NEW YORK	OR LIVERPOOL	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
BOMBAY	VIA MANILA, ZAMBALANCA, THIBREWIE, TANAHILL, CHINATOWN & TONKYU VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.
GALCUTTA	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	WED. 24th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS. 25th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 26th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT. 27th 1st Apr. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.

\* Owing to Hongkong &amp; Moji.

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ARVO MARU	14,500	14th May.
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SHANGHAI ..... Suyang ..... 23rd Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ..... Sinkiang ..... 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.

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## Unhappy Poland.

Poland is threatened with a  
fourth partition. The devices  
by means of which the last trace  
of her independence is to be  
crushed are based on mendacious  
promises of freedom.

## Italians in Trouble.

The Chinese papers report that  
three Italians have been caught  
by the Japanese gendarmerie at  
Makassar for acting as traitors  
to the recent absence of the Italian  
Minister for Tasmania at Makassar  
and conspired with this case.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.

Blanc, Hongkong Hotel, (3),  
from Shanghai.

Taungshing, c/o Chingching,  
Yenyanhai, from Shanghai.

Takohongohing, from Shang-  
hai.

Chow Villa, 26, Elgin Street,  
from Shanghai.

Yokngan, (2), from Kobe.

Chanchiyang, c/o Hotel China,  
from Kobe.

Wunchunfai, c/o Yingwah,  
No. 117, Tuckpoodao, from  
Shanghai.

Kwongwingloong, from Shang-  
hai.

Yokngan, from Yokohama.

T. KRING,  
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 12, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia  
& China Telegraph Co.

Abdoorkarum Abdoojeejee, from  
Manila.

J. Burgess, J. W. (Hongkong Zone),  
from War Office.

Emilote, (2), from San Fran-  
cisco.

Gardiner, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Singapore.

Gomrok Ropework Export Co.  
from Calcutta.

Gourdean, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Sydney.

High, c/o Richards, from  
Calcutta.

Hollisburgh, from San Fran-  
cisco.

Wehr Misses, Steamer New  
Amsterdam, from Lebong Seafit.  
Watson, c/o American Consul  
from Seattle.

J. K. GIBSON,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Apr. 8, 1918.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Paid When
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	8. Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. I. Co.	J. M. Co.	19. Apr.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	19. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20. Apr.
Sandakan	Mansang	J. M. Co.	20. Apr.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	21. Apr.
Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	21. Apr.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21. Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bonky M.	N. Y. K.	22. Apr.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	22. Apr.
Kaga M.	Y. Y. K.	B. & S.	24. Apr.
Huayao M.	Y. Y. K.	B. & S.	25. Apr.
Yuenang M.	I. M. Co.	B. & S.	26. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	29. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yingkang	B. & S.	29. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. May

## LUNCHEON WITH THE KAISERIN.

Doctor and Wounded German  
Prince.

A correspondent in France  
writes to a London paper:—

"There is a certain Trappist  
monastery not far from here  
which the Germans had done  
no harm to, being only  
too busy trying to get away  
and made a raid on a cavalry patrol  
of ours, killing two officers and two  
troopers, some of the 18th Lancers.  
They are buried in the monastery  
grounds. Later on, retribution  
came from one of our horse  
batteries. — I think—and a reinforce-  
ment of the Cavalry brigades.  
The windmill by the monastery  
was shelled—the mark  
on the wall now—and the cavalry  
advancing shot this Prince Max  
(the favourite nephew of the  
Kaiser and of the Queen of Greece)  
through the stomach. They also  
laid out four German troopers,  
who are buried alongside the  
British troops inside the monastery  
walls."

"The Germans took their young  
commander and left him with the  
monks on their retreat. Here our  
cavalry field ambulance found  
him, and the two medical officers,  
L.— and J.— stayed with the  
prince until he died. A very nice  
fellow, he was, L.— tells me,  
and, if he had lived like a Hohen-  
zoller, he certainly died as a  
prince should. For he asked them  
if there was any hope, and they,  
having none of the requisites  
for a surgical operation  
on the abdomen—he was  
wounded through the spleen and  
bleeding internally—told him the  
frank and brutal truth. At this  
the prince professed himself  
satisfied and, a little later, died.  
His body was then taken by our  
field ambulance to C.— and handed  
over to the care of the village for  
burial. But the ambulance having  
departed, the mayor of the  
commune, a wily fellow, appeared  
and claimed the body and buried  
it in a secret place."

"Later, the Queen of Greece  
wrote many inquiries to L.—, and  
appeared very grateful for the  
replies."

little they were able to do for the  
young hope of the House of Hesse  
—he was only 19, fine, upstanding  
fellow well over six feet, and  
spoke English very well. She  
then sent a neutral deputation  
to the body; but, when  
they found that they had struck  
a snare in the fox mayors  
for he would only surrender the  
body on payment of the damages  
which the Germans had done to  
the Commune—whereas they had  
really done no harm, being only  
too busy trying to get away  
and the modest estimate at which  
he priced the moral and material  
damage was 20 million francs. Now  
this was 20 million francs lying idle  
at the moment, and the deputation  
departed sadly.

"— was taken prisoner shortly  
afterwards, and he one day, while  
escorting a sick British prisoner,  
was visited by the General and  
the commandant, and taken to a  
big car with the Imperial  
arm embossed on it and driven  
out of the camp to a neighbouring  
town. There he landed with the  
Kaiser and the parents of Max of Hesse.  
They were very kind to him, and obliged  
for what he had been doing for what  
he had done. Each month afterwards  
he received a special  
package of cigarettes, cigars, and  
nice things from a mysterious source,  
and very shortly came his  
release."

With regard to the acquisition  
of the Hoboken properties of the  
two German transatlantic lines,  
Mr. Palmer's statement to-night  
recited: "The Hamburg-American  
and North German Lloyd  
docks are owned by New Jersey  
corporations in which the stock is  
entirely enemy owned and has  
been turned over to the  
alien property custodian, who is  
placing his representatives on the  
board of directors of the those  
companies."

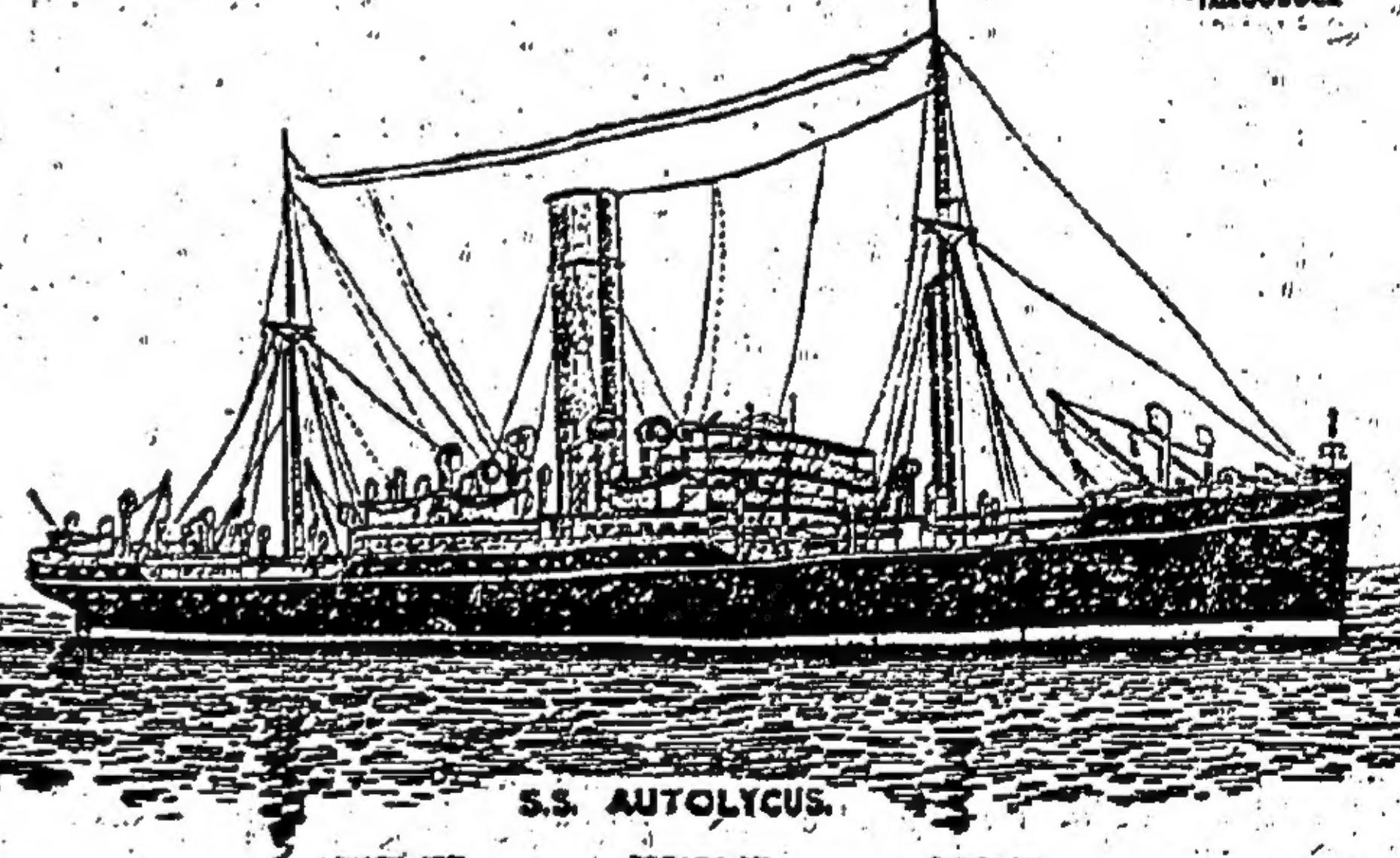
One of the reasons for the  
sudden intrusion of the question  
of the Hoboken piers at this time  
is known to be the despair into  
which these valuable properties  
have fallen in the course of the  
three and a half years since  
Germany ceased to use them  
except as docking posts of  
unarmed ships. The United States  
authorities, while desirous of  
putting in immediate improvements  
on a large scale, are unwilling to do so and there is  
assurance to the United States of  
its own rights in such an investment.

## NOTICES.

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Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.  
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST  
IN EVERY RESPECT.

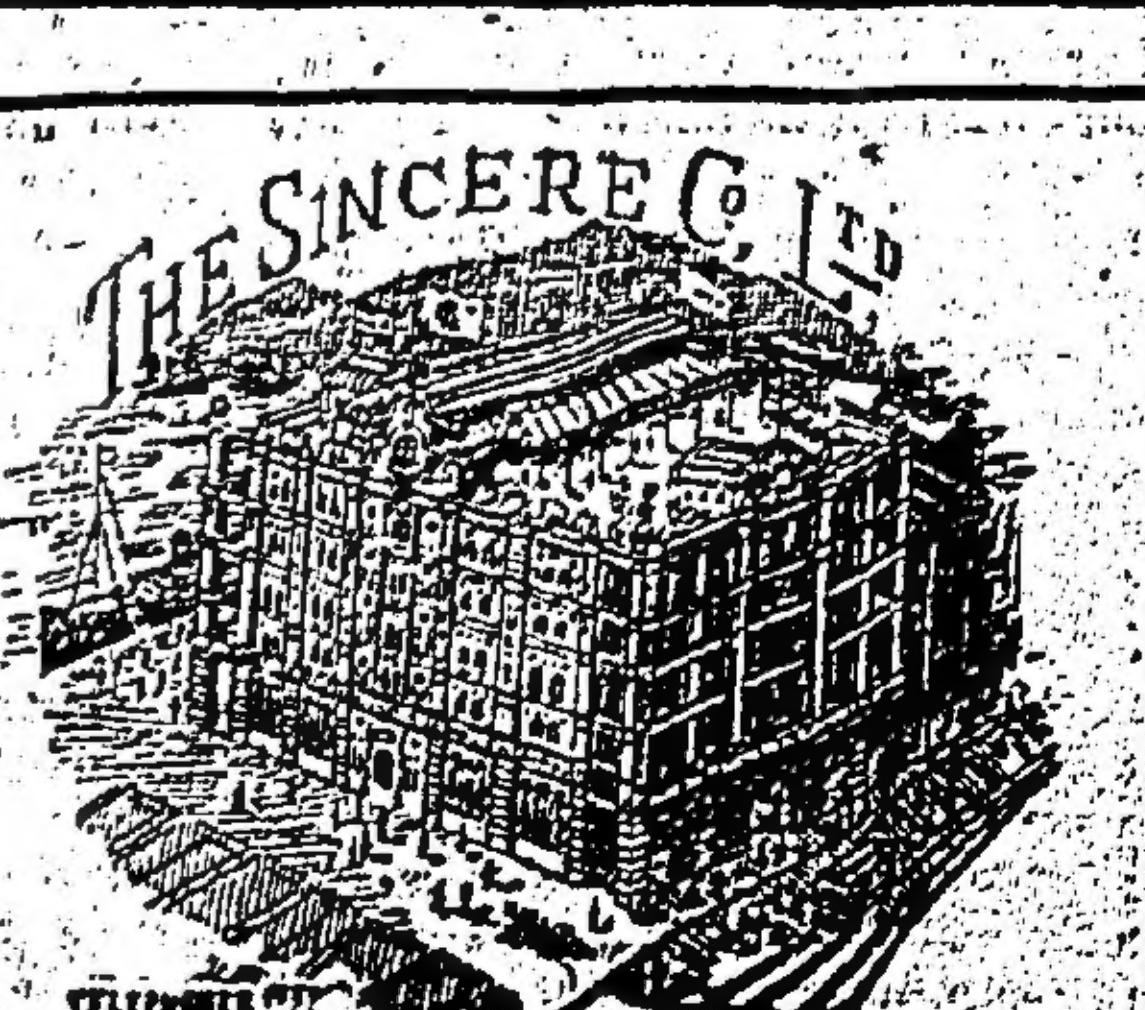
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Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.

Public Works Department

Telephone 1867 and 1868



## DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

6. The "Many Mansions."

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macnaulie at Union Church on Sunday Morning:-

"The trees have holes and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head." Matt. 2/20.

"In My Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you; for I go to prepare place for you." John 14/2.

In the second of these sayings our Saviour by implication appeals to a feature in His method with men which is illustrated in the first.

It had never been His habit to withhold the truth, and if His departure to the Father's house had meant a withdrawal to a sphere so remote and lofty that sinful man would be forever parted from Him, He would have given them warning. If the beyond to which He was going was but a void where the disembodied vaguely wander; if the curtain of death, then about to fall, were to shut out the human heart from the light and hope which it cannot cease to long for; if, in short, death were to be the final end of all we strive and pray for when at any times the best that is in us comes uppermost, then we should have had notice. A life of candour and plain dealing lay behind the reminder "If it were not so I would have told you." Never did He allure a single soul by specious promises, but many a seemingly promising recruit had He teed too high by hard conditions. Popularity and power He could have gained any day by breathing a flattering tale to current hopes, but instead He almost seemed to try how difficult He could make it for any to attach themselves to Him in a way which would involve them in His destiny. "Master," said one to Him, "I will follow thee wheresoever thou goest." "The Son of Man hath not wheres to lay His head," was the reply. Homeless and disinherited was He in this world of ours, and those who chose Him must take Him on those terms for this world. If in the world beyond His lot was to be the same, and theirs with Him, would He not have told them? Trustworthy in His forewarnings, let Him be believed in His assurances. Beyond the veil shelter and satisfaction awaited Him. It was home to Him and He would make it home to them also, the Father's house where was the firstborn among many brethren.

"Let not your heart be troubled"—it was an extension of His earlier charge, "be not anxious for the morrow." Trust the Father from day to day, and do not cease to trust also for the day which has no ending.

"Looked ye anything?" He asked them when the end drew near, referring to the time when He sent them forth without purse or scrip or shoes. To that they answered, "Nothing," and was it to be supposed that in the further stage of the great adventure they would find themselves deserted and unprovided? In the Father's house there is bread enough and to spare; there is the welcome which makes it home; above all there is not an elder brother who who stands outside, moody and grudging, but one with hands extended and inviting words of grace. "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you."

Our Saviour's words here are as simple as words can be. They are purposely adapted to the needs of disciples whom He speaks of in the tenderness of these last hours as His little children. Yet the thoughts suggested by these simple words are profound, quite incomparable and inexhaustible.

The resources of speech and of imagination will never bring before the mind of man any conception of perfected life higher than that given here—the life of the Father's house on high, life in the home of God, home to the Christian because Christ is there, with "many mansions" suited to many needs and natures but making one commonwealth of light and love, the city of the Great King, lord and giver of authority to He knows it would be so

A review which was referred to in last Sunday's sermon gives an extract from an essay by the Rev. Canon Streeter on the life to come. The writer says that present day indifference to that life is mainly caused by representations of its nature which are unattractive to the modern mind. "The heaven," he says, "of Sunday School teaching and popular hymnology is a place which the plain man does not believe to exist, and which he would not want to go to if it did."

That type of criticism is often heard, to what extent justified might be hard to say. It seems to pass for smart, though the flavour of the chestnut pervades it, and though it is about time to drop the silly habit of fastening on the crudest available representations of Christian things in order to justify one's indifference. But speaking as a plain man, I don't quite see why superior persons should be so fond of exercising their superciliousness upon the Sunday School.

"Have ye never read that out of the months of babes and sucklings God hath perfected praise?"

Tom Hood has a line or two which finds an echo in the heart of not a few plain men as they look back on early days:

"It was a childish ignorance,  
But now 'tis little joy  
To know I'm farther off from  
heaven."

"Then when I was a boy."

As for the popular hymns if these are so far off the line, why are they popular? After all, plain dealing lay behind the reminder "If it were not so I would have told you." Never did He allure a single soul by specious promises, but many a seemingly promising recruit had He teed too high by hard conditions. Popularity and power He could have gained any day by breathing a flattering tale to current hopes, but instead He almost seemed to try how difficult He could make it for any to attach themselves to Him in a way which would involve them in His destiny.

"Master," said one to Him, "I will follow thee wheresoever thou goest." "The Son of Man hath not wheres to lay His head," was the reply. Homeless and disinherited was He in this world of ours, and those who chose Him must take Him on those terms for this world. If in the world beyond His lot was to be the same, and theirs with Him, would He not have told them? Trustworthy in His forewarnings, let Him be believed in His assurances. Beyond the veil shelter and satisfaction awaited Him. It was home to Him and He would make it home to them also, the Father's house where was the firstborn among many brethren.

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"Many Mansions" in itself, is an expression which suggests variety, abiding-places where the plain man of all sorts and conditions, like the disciples and ourselves will find a basis for our best, and abundant scope for the utmost we can think, do, and become to our maker's glory. The Master employs many different similitudes in speaking of the Heavenly Kingdom. For instance, it is a large realm into which gather many from east, west, north and south. It is, again, a social banquet at which the united household sits, or a wedding feast to which guests are bidden. Also it has its active employment's the faithful servant being welcomed into the joy his in the thinking of the plain man, and become as little children, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

be exercised over many cities. Again, it is a safe treasure house, secure from moth, rust or thief, in which even now we may lay up a store. It is even—dark one hint in the bustling 20th century!—a rest for the wear and a refuge for the overdriven, where Lazarus is comforted in Abraham's bosom.

"The heaven," he says, "of Sunday School teaching and popular hymnology is a place which the plain man does not believe to exist, and which he would not want to go to if it did."

That type of criticism is often heard, to what extent justified might be hard to say. It seems to pass for smart, though the flavour of the chestnut pervades it, and though it is about time to drop the silly habit of fastening on the crudest available representations of Christian things in order to justify one's indifference. But speaking as a plain man, I don't quite see why superior persons should be so fond of exercising their superciliousness upon the Sunday School.

"Have ye never read that out

of the months of babes and

sucklings God hath perfected

praise?"

Poor, humble overtoiled soul to whom it would be heaven just to do nothing for a while! Be sure there is a place in the many mansions, for the like of her, and you, who can't be happy unless you are stirring around, shall have your corner too, so far from hers that you won't disturb her.

"There remaineth a rest for the people of God." To some it will be rest from their own restlessness, a truce to the unpeaceful pragmatism which is so multifariously active that it accomplishes nothing, and of course has no time to grow. To all it will be security, a cessation of excursions and alarms, an end to futility and overstrain. But of course that is not mere vacuity and objectless handfolding. God's servants, we are told, serve His day and night in His temple, and whatever those blessed misistrations may be they will suffice to fill eternity with interest and occupation.

A further idea, not easy to put into words, seems to be suggested in the Lord's saying, "I go to prepare a place for you."

The heavenly sphere itself does not seem to be in a condition of fixity and finishedness. The holy city is one whose builder and waster is God, and whilst all God's works are perfect, that is not to say they are in a state of fixed finality. The world we now inhabit was not made in a day nor in an age. It is the product of many ages of creative activity, and is in the making still.

A process of what scientific people call "concurrent adaptation" has been going on for milleniums, the earth becoming more fitted for man and man for his surroundings. There is room also in the spiritual world for ever advancing manifestations of Divine power and goodness, as more and more can be unveiled to the growing comprehension of men and angels of the inexhaustable fulness of Him whose glory filleth all in all.

The heaven of which men sometimes think they might grow weary would be like nothing else which God has made—a static condition from which development is banished, whose boundaries could be defined, whose factors

are partial and figurative,

that whatever

the conditions and employments of the better world may be they will be free from insanity and monotony, and that God, who has created our wonderful and varied human nature, with its fathomless longings, and boundless capacities, will provide for their enlargement and satisfaction at His own right hand, where there are pleasures for evermore.

"Many Mansions" in itself, is an expression which suggests variety, abiding-places where the plain man of all sorts and conditions, like the disciples and ourselves will find a basis for our best, and abundant scope for the utmost we can think, do, and become to our maker's glory. The Master employs many different similitudes in speaking of the Heavenly Kingdom. For instance, it is a large realm into which gather many from east, west, north and south. It is, again, a social banquet at which the united household sits, or a wedding feast to which guests are bidden. Also it has its active employment's the faithful servant being welcomed into the joy his in the thinking of the plain man, and become as little children, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

He

is

the

one

whom

we

call

Captain X.

He

fell

in

an

enemy

patrol

and

immediately

attacking

fired

into

one

machine

which

turned

over

on

its

back

and

spun

down

out

of

control

Then he turned his attention to another and, after he had fired 200 rounds into it, it suddenly went into a spin and crashed. Next day the same Captain X., being out with two other machines, fell in with a party of four of the enemy, and promptly shot down one of them. The others fled, so, to make full measure that day, he destroyed a German balloon. On the next day, February 18, he again went out and found and shot down an enemy. So in three days he had four enemy aeroplanes and one balloon to his credit.

Here is another, even more

astonishing performance, achiev-

ed by Captain Y.

He

really

got

five

enemy

machines

in

one

day.

Three

were

shot

down

out

of

control

and

three

were

crash-

ed.

That

is

astonish-

ing!

But

it

is

astonish-

ing!

And

it

is

# BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

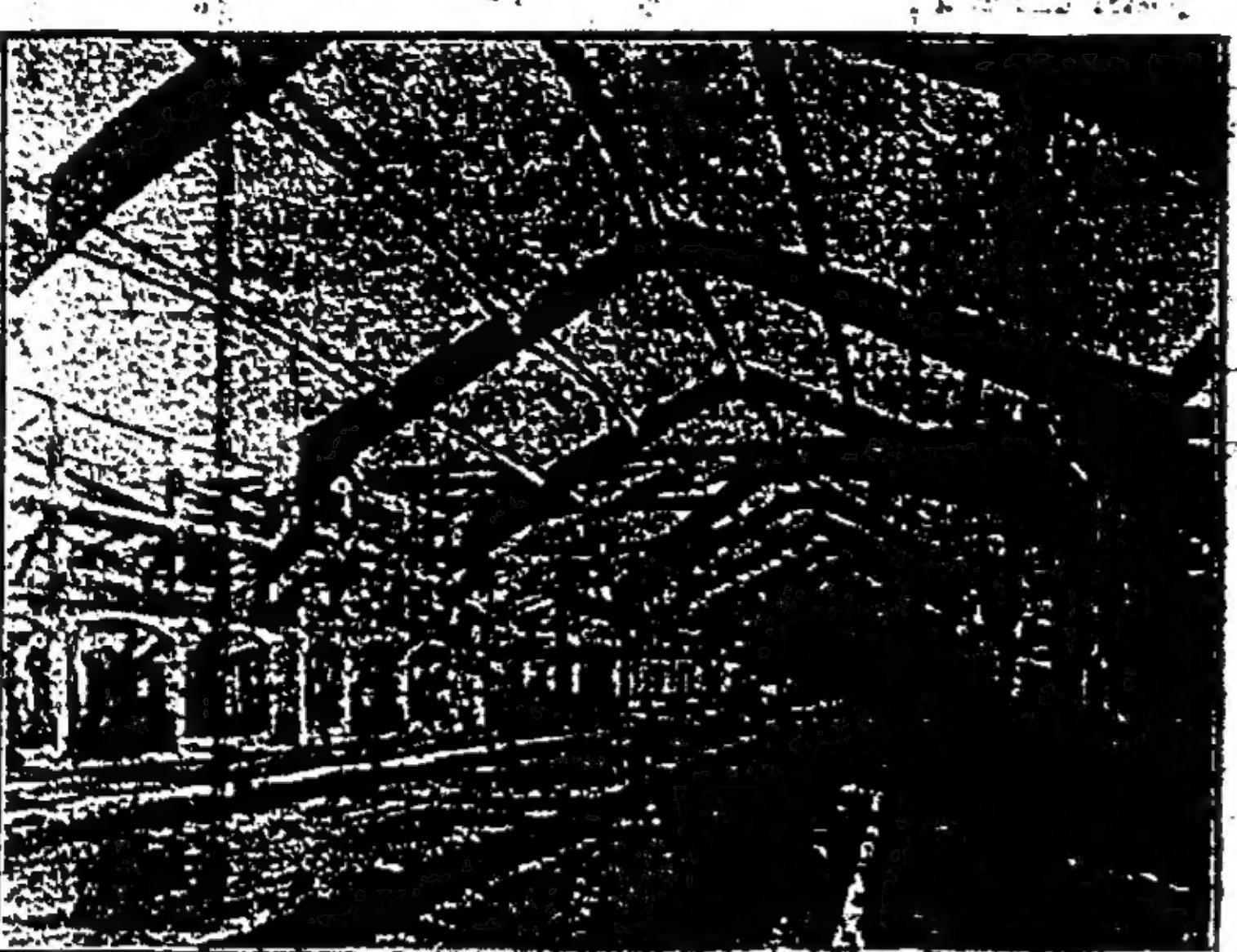
Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"  
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,  
King's Building,  
HONGKONG.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais,  
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY  
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL  
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:  
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fitch's fire-proof safes.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

## Reinforced Concrete

### MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Bulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete.

Sea-going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

### IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

### BANKS

BANK OF CANTON,  
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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and  
General Banking Business  
Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED  
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOU POON SHAN,  
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE  
DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital... Francs 45,000,000.  
Paid up ..... 22,500,000.  
1/4 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000  
subscribed by the Government of the  
Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the  
Board of Directors André Berthelot  
General Manager A. J. Fernette.

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BRANCHES:

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HONGKONG YUNNANFU

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favoriser le Développement du Com-  
merce de l'Industrie en France

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minster Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK Redmond & Co.

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centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

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Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in  
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M. ROUETTE JOURNAL  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Queen's Building,  
1-5, Charter Road. Tel: 1440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE:  
PEAK TRAMWAY CO.  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.  
LIMITED.

</div



## Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

### ADRIFT ON A HYDROPLANE.

Eighty Hours at Mercy of Sea and Wind.

Through the fortunes of shipwreck, or rather hydro-aeroplane wreck, Ensign Richer and Mate Guerin, a French hydroplane, have had the honour of the record of 80 consecutive hours of sea navigation in a hydroplane.

During the 80 hours it was driven out to sea again. Provisions and water were almost exhausted on the 14th, but it was not until the night of the 15th-16th that a patrol boat which had been searching since the afternoon of the 12th picked up the two men, who were little the worse for their experience.

Thefeat gives some idea of the development that has taken place in the hydro-aviation services of the French Navy, and which is kept fully as secret as the development that has taken place in the Navy itself since the beginning of the war.

On January 12 Ensign Richer, who commanded a hydroplane squadron on the Algerian coast, started out with two hydroplanes on a submarine hunt. When 20 miles off the coast the plane in charge of himself and Second Mate Guerin was forced to take water owing to an accident to the motor.

The second hydroplane was in the act of alighting in the sea by themselves in order to render assistance possible, when Ensign Richer signalled it not to take the sea but to go in search of the first. The second hydroplane accordingly headed towards the Algerian coast, and this was the last seen of it.

Richer's machine had been forced to alight in the sea on the afternoon of January 12. Night came on without their seeing any passing ship. During the night, however, gunshots were heard, and they at once set up rockets, but still without success. In the meantime the sea became rough, and their hydroplane would have been wrecked. It had been made like any other than the new strongly built ones that the French marine has developed.

### NOTICES.

#### WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER  
No. 139, Des Voeux Road Central  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagors Mr. Gen. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, v.v.

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate Victoria, aforesaid and known and referred to in the Office as Section G of Marine Lot No. 100 and Section D of the Northern Portion of The Praya Reclamation, t' Marine Lot No. 200 together with the im-situ erected thereon known as No. 16 Des Voeux Road West Victoria—(aforesaid) Frontage one of An 11' Crown Rent \$9.70 and \$4.90 respect velv. Ar a 6 5 quare Feet and 260 quare Feet respect velv.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTERS, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagors, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 15th April, 1918.



### POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Royal Flying Corps), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Mongolia cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtsu and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.  
Do. 3 lbs... 51.80.  
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

FROM SHEUNG WAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao—Week days 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m., Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung—Week days, 9.30 a.m., Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shik Ki—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmou—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

Kunshuck—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays 6 p.m.

Kaukong—Week days, 6 p.m., Except Saturday, Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Macau—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Wuchow—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Pathei—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Hollow—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Philien—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Tourane—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

St. J. St.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Appari—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Dagupan—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Manila—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Lagapati—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Tacloban—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Dollo—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Surigao—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Guina—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Luzon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant Hongkong Observatory, April 16, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation with the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, d dashed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h haze, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, Hongkong.

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 16th, 17th, & 18th, 1918.

### "THE HEART OF GAVROCHE"

An absorbing Drama in 3 parts, featuring

Madame LEONTINE MASSARD.

Pathé's British Gazette.

"The Two Trunks," "Dynamited Love."

&c., &c.

### THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

First Class Grill Room & Restaurant.

EUROPEAN BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

16, Des Voeux Road, Central.

To suit the convenience of our numerous Customers we have re-arranged the PRICES of our monthly TIFFIN and DINNER tickets.

From APRIL 15th these Tickets will be issued at \$1.80 each. The Tickets are available for 30 Tiffins or Dinners.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PICNICS, TEAS, DINNERS, ETC.

PROMPT & EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE,

## TOMBOLA

(IN AID OF)

WAR CHARITIES.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,

Hongkong.

THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE 6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

Purchasers of Spills containing numbers must keep such spills until St. George's Day when the Prizes will be drawn in public view.

SPILLS \$1.00 EACH ARE ON SALE AT ALL CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, Etc.

PRIZES are on SHOW at 13, Queen's Road Central (next door to Astor House Hotel.)

Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA are the following:

DIAMOND DRAGON FLY BROOCH.  
LARGE DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.  
TURQUOISE AND PEARL BRACELET.  
THICK SOLID GOLD BANGLE.  
AMETHYST PENDANT.  
GOLD CHAIN BAG.  
GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN.  
GOLD LINKS.  
INCUBATOR.  
GOLD WATCHES.  
DOZENS OF PICTURES.  
CURIOS AND FANCY GOODS.

Also several War Bonds, etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Gage Burnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.